

889
REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Wilton-Bove, Pa.
March 8
Dated at.....

1922

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

MAR -9 1922

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the
Motion picture, not a photoplay entitled A Movie Trip Through
Film Land

deposited in the Copyright Office on Feb. 28, 1922 and registered
under Class M1, XXc., No. 2119.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send
the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

Brownth De Frances & Talton or
to 166 West Market St.
at Wilton-Bove, Pa.

Signed Brownth De Frances & Talton
(Claimant of Copyright)

July, 1920-500

4 Copies Returned

MAR 10 1922

BRD 9-17 P 296

2 reels

2 c. each

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY QUOTE FILE
NO. AND ADDRESS
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
"REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS"

MAR 10 1922

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your request of March 8, 1922,
the Motion picture, not a photoplay entitled A Movie Trip
Through Film Land (Class M1, No. 2119) is hereby returned
by express, collect.

Enclosures:
2 reels. 2 copies each.
(Under separate cover)

Respectfully,

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

Bosworth, DeFrevas & Felton,
66 West Market St.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Copies Returned

JLD-LNE

MAR 10 1922
EX. D 947 P 296

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COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY QUOTE FILE
NO. AND ADDRESS
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
"REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS"

MAR 7 1922

Dear Sirs:

If you will fill out and return to us the enclosed
blank, the motion picture mentioned therein is available
for return. (This refers to CLM 2119)

Respectfully,

Enclosure:

Request for return of copyright
deposits.

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

Bosworth, DeFreves & Felton,
66 W. Market St.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ANS.
EX. A 947 P 91
MAR 7 1922
EX. B P
EX. TEL. P

JLD-LNE

FEB 20 1922 ✓

©CIM 2119 ✓

MOVIE

The following titles describe the scenes of the two reel industrial educational film, "A Trip Through Film Land."

(The film is introduced by a cartoon picture showing an international convention of movie fans.)

1. Movie film is a tiny thing but supplies come in by the trainload.
2. The basis of the film support is cotton. Four million pounds - about eight thousand bales - are used each year at Kodak Park.
3. First the cotton is washed - Cleanliness is the first consideration at Kodak Park - and then it goes through huge dryers.
4. After drying, the cleansed cotton is packed in moisture-proof cans.
5. The cotton is fed through chutes to nitrating machines where, as the scientists say, "the acid esterifies the cellulose complex". In plain English, the acid so changes it that it can be dissolved in wood alcohol.
6. Exhaust fans carry off the nitric acid fumes - thus protecting the workmen.
7. The two stacks that help to keep Kodak Park clean and healthful by dissipating the smoke and fumes 366 feet up toward the clouds.
8. After the acid has finished its work, it is thrown off by centrifugal force, the cotton, in wire baskets, being whirled at tremendous speed.
9. Then there is more washing and more centrifugal wringing.
10. The laundry work continues.
11. And then a few weeks of repeated washing in these tanks.
12. The cleansing completed, the cotton is fed through chutes to the mixers where it is dissolved in wood alcohol.
13. The solution that results is a thick syrup-like substance known in Kodak Park parlance as "dope".
14. The dope is piped to great air-tight tanks.

15. These tanks are carried by electric crane to the coating machines.
16. The dope is evenly spread on highly polished wheels and forms a continuous transparent sheet, 3-1/2 feet wide and five one-thousandths of an inch thick.
17. Winding up the transparent film support preparatory to its going to the coating rooms where it receives the sensitive emulsion.
18. The variation of thickness of the film is never more than one eight-thousandths of an inch.
19. The original "dope" mixer. Thirty years ago (before the days of the movies) this little barrel and its twin brother sufficed for all the film dope made.
20. So much washing requires lots of water. A private water system with a daily capacity of 12,000,000 gallons pumps the water from Lake Ontario, six miles away.
21. The daily flow is recorded by a Venturi meter.
22. The water storage tank.
23. Noon.
24. A midday stroll through the grounds.
25. Just as the basis of the film base is cotton, the basis of the light-sensitive coating that makes the picture is silver. (End of Part One.)
26. Excepting only the U. S. Mint, Kodak Park is the largest consumer of silver in the world. Over 3 tons of pure bullion are used every week.
27. Nitric acid attacks silver as fearlessly as it does cotton.
28. Only it makes more fuss about.
29. She boils.
30. When the fight is over, white crystals of silver nitrate are formed by the evaporation of the spent acid.
31. Like a frosted window frame.
32. The laundry work begins again.

33. The Silver Nitrate is stored in aluminum drying closets.
34. We now come to the dark-room stage in the manufacture of film.
35. Mixing nitrate crystals, potassium bromide and gelatine dissolved in hot water forms the compound, sensitive to light, that makes the picture. It is called the "emulsion".
36. Coating machines spread this sensitive emulsion evenly on the transparent base that was made from cotton. The film that comes from the machines is very similar to the film you buy in the yellow carton for your Kodak.
37. Absolute control of both temperature and moisture is necessary at this stage of film-making to insure quality and uniformity. Temperature is controlled by means of several great refrigerating machines.
38. The film is carefully inspected for the tiniest flaws or specks as it passes from the coating machines to the slitting knives.
39. There are two kinds of motion picture film, the "negative", which is used in the camera and is very like what you use in your Kodak, and the "positive", which is this minute running through the projection machine and throwing this picture on the screen.
40. Both negative and positive films are perforated on both edges with the utmost exactness.
41. The perforation machines must work with perfect precision, else there will be jumpiness in the picture on the screen.
42. The film is now ready to wrap up for packing in the cartons.
43. While you have been taking this hurried trip through Film Land, three and a half miles of motion picture film has been made at Kodak Park.
44. Each year, 147,000 miles of motion picture film, enough to girdle the earth six times, goes out from Kodak Park to tell you the news of the world, to make you laugh and cry, to teach you science and history, and to show you the uttermost parts of the earth.

Produced by Bpsworth, DeFrenes & Felton,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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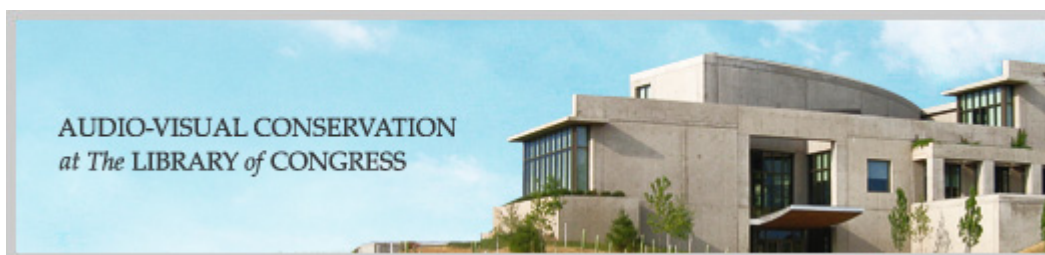
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